

The handkerchief was of ordinary size, and had a red border. The blood spots were so arranged as to indicate that the murderer had tried to wipe his hands upon the handkerchief before he concluded to carefully wash them in the basin.

A careful examination of the piece of cloth did not result in the finding of any name or laundry marks upon it. The cuffs were small sized. It was thought they might belong to a boy, but it was considered possible that a man might use them in case he did not care about style.

There were indelible ink marks inside the cuffs, which were crumpled and wrinkled as if in a struggle. The buttons had apparently been hastily torn out of them. The search was continued, but no other articles that would lead to the detection of a possible murderer were discovered in the rooms.

#### A REVOLVER IN THE ARRAWAY.

The detectives climbed down the fire escape, and in the arway they found a small revolver wrapped in paper.

A man was dispatched at 3 a. m. to the rooms on St. Mark's place that had been the home of Professor Eglau. The body had been removed from the institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes before, and was lying in a coffin in the parlor of the St. Mark's place house when the detectives got there. The widow, who was in a sad state of intense nervousness, and Mr. and Mrs. Zink, son-in-law and daughter of the Professor, were there. The officer showed the handkerchief and cuffs to Mrs. Eglau and to Zink. Both of them said at once that the articles had never belonged to the Professor. Eglau never wore cuffs, and the handkerchiefs he used were white linen. These statements made it reasonably certain that it was the assassin who left the bloodstained cuffs and the handkerchief.

#### SEARCHING FOR THE OWNER.

The first thing after daylight the detectives began a search for the owner of the cuffs and handkerchief. Men were detailed to see if the ownership could be fixed upon either of the three boys under arrest. It was learned at the home of the first one taken in custody, Peter Wolfe, that the boy had never had cuffs on in his life as far as his parents were aware. Young Wolfe lived at No. 414 East Sixty-sixth street, and spent every night there with his mother and father. The mute usually started for the institution at 7 a. m., and reached home at 9 p. m. The boy had been at the school for eleven years.

Edward J. Wolfe, the boy's father, is a cigarmaker's foreman. He said he had never known his son to have a quarrel with any one in his life, and he derided the supposition of the detectives that the boy had any part in the murder or that the finding of part of a sleeve button in the lad's pocket indicated any such thing.

#### DIDN'T BELONG TO WOLFE.

The cigarmaker has had ten children, his wife is paralyzed and his own wages have been uncertain and his time poor. For that reason he has permitted the State to buy clothes for the mute son. Young Wolfe was furnished clothes at the institution and all his laundry work was done there. He never sent out work to private laundries, and consequently none of his clothing was stamped with laundry marks. The boy, however, has written his own name, Peter Wolfe, on his shirts and handkerchiefs. The underwear he used was white. His mother said he never had a handkerchief with a red border.

As of Edward Eck, No. 154 West Twenty-third street, the officer who investigated found that there was no apparent reason to believe the boy was in any way implicated in the murder. His parents said he never wore cuffs, and he was at home the hour the killing must have been done.

**PFLANDER WORE CUFFS.**  
The mother of Adolph Pfander, the other boy under arrest, was found at No. 7 Extra place. She admitted, under cross-examination by the detective, that her son had always been of a quarrelsome disposition.

The detective learned that Pfander was the only one of the three boys who did not sleep at home, and he was the only one of the three who wore cuffs. His mother said some of his washing was done at the institution, but she could not remember what laundry the boy patronized. She was sure he never owned a handkerchief with a red border.

After the officers failed to identify the cuffs and handkerchief as belonging to Pfander, they returned to the institution and questioned all the teachers and students to see if any one of them could recognize the articles. One of the teachers immediately identified the handkerchief as one he had seen in the hands of William Fitzgerald.

**THE FITZGERALDS ARRESTED.**  
This was the most direct statement made and several officers went to work upon the clue. They inquired at the Fitzgerald home, on Ninety-second street, and got the address of the man who had been washing the clothes for the Fitzgerald brothers. The laundryman immediately said:

"Those are the cuffs and that is a handkerchief I have had from the Fitzgeralds many times."

The arrest of the two boys was determined upon after consultation with Captain Casey.

#### ROBERT THE MOTIVE.

The Professor's son-in-law, John B. Zink, is positive the murder was committed by some one who wanted the man's money. "I have learned that the \$100 or more the Professor had when I saw him last was not deposited in any bank at least not in any of the banks he usually went to," said Zink, yesterday.

It was said last night that blood was found on the fire escape. Red spots were discovered, but it is not sure they are blood spots.

The autopsy was made yesterday by Dr. Edward W. Donlin. It was found that death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain produced by the blows on the head.

#### FUNERAL OF SISTER ANNE AYRES.

The funeral of Sister Anne Ayres, who fifty-one years ago founded the Protestant Episcopal sisterhood in America or England, and who died in the eighty-first year at her age in St. Luke's Hospital, on Cathedral Heights at West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, last Sunday, took place in the chapel of the hospital at 4 p. m. yesterday, in the presence of many of her old associates, pupils and friends. The ceremony was the first of any kind to take place in the new chapel, and special efforts had been made to have it ready for the funeral, in accordance with a wish often expressed by her to have the beautiful new building occupied. The Rev. Dr. Baldwin officiated. Cornelius Vanderbilt and other prominent persons were present. The burial will be in St. Johnland today.

#### Grief Led Him to Suicide.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 11.—Charles C. Rogers, of Colchester, twenty-six years old, killed himself last night by shooting. Grief over the death of his mother was the cause, his mother died Sunday.



Adolph Pfander



Peter Wolfe

## PLAIN TALK ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Continued from First Page.

as the outcome of the difficulty with the United States. The first was the unbounded expression of loyalty by Canada—(cheers)—and the second the serious movement on both sides in favor of permanent machinery by which questions referable to arbitration could be dealt with without loss of dignity or impairment of the sovereign rights of either. (Cheers.)

Prime Minister Salisbury followed Lord Rosebery. He said he concurred with Lord Rosebery that the mingling of the United States in the Venezuelan question might from some points of view conduce to desirable results. He did not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary.

Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in the matter than that Great Britain should take an interest in Holland or Belgium, and from that point of view he trusted that the negotiations would continue. It was obviously undesirable to state at present the conditions of the negotiations, but he had had an increasing belief during the last few weeks that, although, perhaps, after long negotiations, a satisfactory settlement would be found, and that all danger of a rupture of the relations between the two nations would be entirely removed. (Cheers.)

He did not wish the House to think that an agreement had yet been arrived at. He thought it rightly relied upon the question of arbitration. The United States attached a more unrestricted value upon that method of adjusting differences than has hitherto been done in England. He concurred with Lord Rosebery that the proposal, which at the will of an arbitrator might hand over forty thousand British subjects to Venezuela could not be accepted, but he believed that means might be found, by combining negotiations and arbitration to effect a settlement.

The great obstacle to a settlement had been the extravagant claims of Venezuela when she treated the whole country as far as the Essequibo as unduly hers and then broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

But for that he believed the difficulty would have been solved long ago. Lord Salisbury agreed that the mutual development of the desire for arbitration was satisfactory. He thought it impossible to adopt arbitration unrestricted as to subject matter and condition, but between the extremes of handing everything to arbitration and the former practice of using too little he fully believed there was a middle term which would effectually diminish the chances of a conflict and differences of opinion. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury rebutted Lord Rosebery's criticisms of the government's Armenian policy. He said he deduced anybody to discover in the treaties or in his own speeches a promise or threat that Great Britain would war against the Sultan unless he governed better. He lengthily defended the government's policy on the lines of the speech delivered by him on January 31 at the meeting of the Nonconformist Unionists, in which he ascribed the atrocities in Armenia to the passions of race and creed. He believed that the Sultan's government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacre. England lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles—namely, to militarily occupy the Turkish provinces. Patience must be exercised, and the Sultan be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised.

**WHAT HER MAJESTY SAID.**

United States Government Ready to Co-operate with England on the Venezuelan Question.

London, Feb. 11.—The regular session of Parliament was opened today. The Commons having been summoned to the Lords, Lord High Chancellor Halsbury read the speech from the throne.

Following is the text of the speech: "My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I continue to receive from other powers assurances of friendly sentiments.

"An agreement has been concluded between my Government and France, the principal object of which is to secure the establishment of the independence of Siam.

"The Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian Empire and Afghanistan from Russia have agreed upon a line, which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor of Russia.

"The Government of the United States of America has expressed a wish to co-operate in the termination of the dif-

ference between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela, upon the boundary of that country, and my colony of British Guiana."

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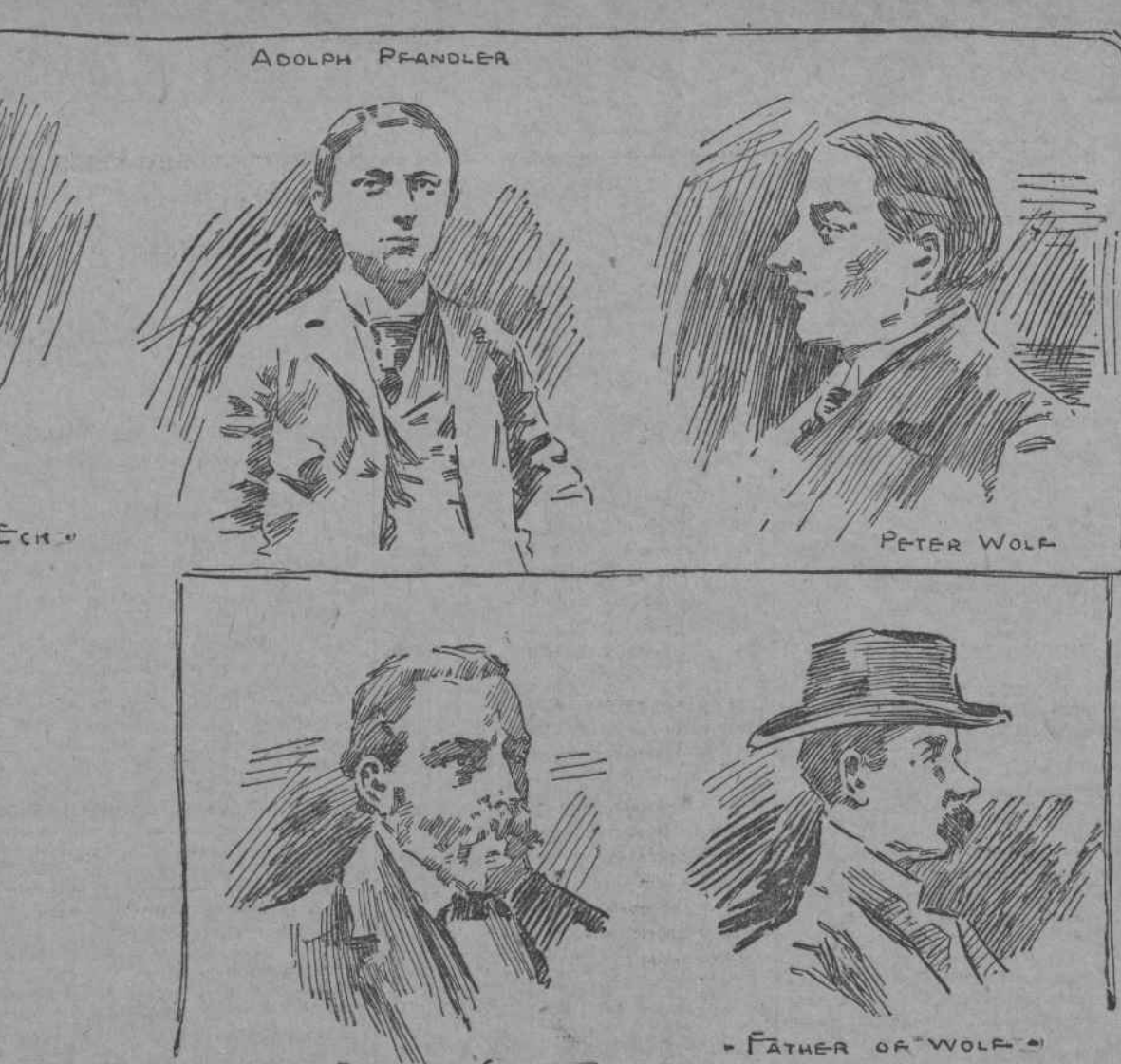
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Principal Green

Some of the Characters Who Figure in the Eglau Tragedy.

Principal Green has charge of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, where Professor Eglau was one of the instructors. Edward Eck, Adolph Pfander and Peter Wolfe are the three mute boys who were arrested Monday on suspicion. Wolfe's father and Eck's parents give alibis for them. Pfander is the only one of the three to whom the slightest suspicion is still attached.

which have existed for many years between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

"The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces for which, jointly with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, I have felt it to be my duty to press. I deeply regret the fanciful outbreak on the part of a section of the Turkish population which has resulted in a series of massacres which have caused the deepest indignation in this country.

"A sudden incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force from the territory under the control of the British South Africa Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the burgher forces. My Ministers, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit, through the Governor, this hostile action, and to warn all my subjects in South Africa against taking part in it.

"The origin and circumstances of these proceedings will be made the subject of a separate inquiry.

"The President of the South African Republic, acting in a matter with moderation and wisdom, has agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my Government, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the provisions of the South African Republic public upon this occasion, and the assurance which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that the confidence of the people will be maintained, and the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons inhabiting the Transvaal.

"The condition of affairs in Ashantee and the violation by the King, at Kumasi, of the provisions of the treaty of 1874, as regards the suppression of the practice of offering human sacrifices, the freedom of trade and the maintenance of communication, have for some years engaged the serious attention of my Government. All my efforts have been directed to secure his engagements proved fruitless, and it became necessary to send an armed expedition to Ashantee to enforce the conditions of the treaty. While I rejoice to announce that the objects of the expedition have been achieved without bloodshed, I deplore the loss from the severities of the climate of some valuable lives, including that of my beloved son-in-law, Mr. Henry B. Zink, who volunteered his services. I and my dear daughter are greatly touched and comforted by the widespread sympathy which has been shown by my subjects throughout the empire, at home and abroad.

"I commend these weighty matters to your experienced judgment, and pray that your labors may be blessed by the guidance and favor of Almighty God."

Mr. George J. Goschen, Jr., son of the First Lord of the Admiralty, moved the address in reply to the speech, and the motion was seconded by Sir Herbert E. Maxwell.

In the House of Lords the address was moved and seconded by Lord Stanmore and the Earl of Rosslyn, respectively.

**QUEEN'S GUARDED WORDS.**

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